

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHATEAU MARILLI VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
FARINAX VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
FISKE'S BENNETT, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
HOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.
Performances at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
WILLIAM J. FLORENCE.
TONY PASTORS NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONCURRENCE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Mr. C. A. Howard.
BOWERY THEATRE.
IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN, at 8 P. M.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LIFE'S REVENGE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
EAGLE THEATRE.
PARTED, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather early to-day will be warmer, followed by cooler winds from the northwest.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail, please send orders to be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were higher on an inactive market, investment shares firm and railway bonds steady. Gold declined from 112 3/4 to 112 5/8. Money on call was supplied at 2 1/2 and 3 per cent.

GOVERNOR TILDEN has vetoed the Woodin Charter bill. While the bill contained some good features they were made to cover certain scandalous jobs, and the Governor, acting in concurrence with Comptroller Green's advice, has done well to reject it.

THE ERIE RAILWAY has reduced its tariff of freights to the West, the reduction being over fifty per cent. This policy has been decided upon by Receiver Jewett, in consequence of the cutting of rates by the trunk roads in favor of Boston, to the injury of New York.

PHILANTHROPY.—One of the clauses of the English bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals provides that no animals shall be experimented upon for the purpose of acquiring manual dexterity in surgical operations. All the juvenile sawbones of England, therefore, if this bill passes, will have to acquire their manual dexterity on human creatures. But so long as the dogs are safe humanity can stand it.

A NOVEL SCENE was enacted in the Supreme Court, Circuit, held by Judge Dykman, yesterday, in the progress of a suit for the recovery of the amount of a check purporting to have been certified by a bank teller, but the certification of which is claimed to have been a forgery. A photographic artist, having darkened the court room for the purpose, produced on the wall an enormous picture of the certified check, and on comparison of it with similar certifications, acknowledged to be in the handwriting of the teller, pronounced it to be genuine. The evidence on this point was, however, conflicting, and the case, which involves sixty-three thousand dollars, is not yet concluded.

THE WINSLOW CASE.—Winslow has been remanded "finally," as the London cable despatch says, until June 15. It is supposed that the use of the words "a final remand" is intended to convey the fact that on the day named the accused will either be released or delivered up to the United States officers. At the same time there is some reason to believe that the extradition of the prisoner will be postponed until a supplemental treaty can be negotiated embodying the principle that an extradited person must be tried only for the offence for which he is delivered up to the country claiming his extradition.

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION FROM GENERAL DIX, regarding the chances of prominent candidates for the Presidency, will be received by his fellow citizens with all the consideration due to his long experience in political life and thorough knowledge of the subject whereof he speaks. We publish in to-day's HERALD the views of the ex-Governor on the present campaign, and find therein that he does not regard the success of Mr. Tilden at the St. Louis Convention as the settlement of the quarrels that divide the democratic party, but as the forerunner that will cause the disaffected followers of "Old Bill Allen" to bolt the nomination and set up a candidate of their own choice. A similar result, he predicts, will arise out of an Allen or soft money triumph, and the grand finale will be an election of the President by the House of Representatives, because of no choice being made by the people.

The Thunderbolt in the Canvass—The Retirement of Blaine.

The developments in reference to the railway legislation of a few years since, and Mr. Blaine's connection therewith, will be read with profound regret by the whole country without distinction of party; for, whatever we may think in politics, we have a pride in our public men. The fall of a man as conspicuous as Mr. Blaine is a misfortune. When the character of our statesmen is assailed it is an assault upon the good name of the country. Unfriendly critics may well ask, Why is it that the progress of investigations has brought ruin upon public men without regard to politics? What assurance can friends of republican government have that there is safety in a system which produces a Belknap and a Colfax, a Pendleton and a Groesbeck? The attack upon Mr. Blaine when it was first made was treated by all fair-minded men as they treated the attack upon Speaker Kerr. When it was said that a man of the character and the authority and the stainless life of Mr. Kerr had lent himself to the degrading business of selling his influence in Congress to one of Appraiser Darling's political "banners," and for a beggarly five hundred dollars, the country resented the suggestion and gave Mr. Kerr the benefit of his years and his authority in the country. So with Mr. Blaine. When it was said that at a time when the country was running mad after railway legislation, as the only way to "revive the country" and "bind the sections together," he had used his position as Speaker of the House to make money out of the corrupt jobbers who swarmed about the lobbies of Congress, the answer was that he was the victim of political ambition. He deserved, as Mr. Kerr did, the fullest confidence of the country until the evidence came in an uncontested shape that he was unworthy of that confidence.

No one can doubt, after reading the evidence of that curious creature, Mulligan, that Mr. Blaine is not worthy of the confidence of the country and especially in a position as elevated as the Presidency of the United States. The nature of this evidence has been explained to our readers at length. There is no difficulty in understanding the exact position of Mr. Blaine. By his own words and acts, by his written letters, which by suppressing he admits to be improper, he shows that his relations with a shameless gang of jobbers and swindlers were inconsistent with his duties as a severe guardian of the people's interests. We may say "shameless gang of jobbers and swindlers," because the history of our whole Pacific legislation is that of jobbery striving to use the generosity of the government to further private ends. It was this legislation which enabled the Union Pacific Railway to have a law passed which virtually robs the government of a hundred, or, as some say, two hundred millions of dollars. The men who had any hand in this gigantic robbery—for robbery it was—deserve no mercy from the American people. A part of the nation's vengeance was visited upon some of them in the resolutions expelling and censuring certain members and Senators, and in the moral condemnation which has fallen upon others. It is no wonder that the country should look with suspicious eyes upon the acts of a man as conspicuous as Mr. Blaine which show his connection with any share of that Pacific legislation. Mr. Blaine admits that in that time of wild legislation and general corruption he took a prominent part not only in advancing the interests of such railways as the Union and Northern Pacific, but also in the sale of their stocks and bonds. He admits that he made money in this manner out of what was fairly due him as "commissions." He contends, naturally enough, or rather it is the argument of his friends, that this is his own affair, with which no Congress has any business, and that because a gentleman enters into public life he does not necessarily deprive himself of every means of livelihood. There would be force in this argument but for the fact that the only value the stocks and bonds which Mr. Blaine "earned" came from the legislation of Congress; that for this legislation he was, more than any other member, responsible; that by this legislation, as we see by the decree of the Supreme Court, the Treasury was robbed. Mr. Blaine can give no explanation of his relations with any one of these railways consistent with his duties as an honorable, self-respecting member of the House, and, as our Washington correspondent puts it, the developments remove him from any consideration as a candidate for the Presidency.

It were idle to dwell upon the regrets with which we arrive at this conclusion. There is no man in public life for whom we have a kinder feeling and for whose conceded intellectual force and patriotism we have a higher appreciation than Mr. Blaine. But even if he can satisfy his critics that there was no evil intent and no evil deed in his railway speculations his career as a candidate for the Presidency is at an end. The men named for that high office, by democrats as well as republicans, must be above suspicion. The contest is too close and the issues too vast for any prudent managers to run homes handicapped by records that need explanation. No man can go from an investigating committee into a convention and expect to be its candidate for the Presidency. If Mr. Blaine does not allow his ambition to dim his judgment he will see this, for there is no shrewder leader in public life. "What will he do with his strength?" The genius which has made him the leading and, until this Mulligan development, the formidable republican candidate for the Presidency makes him, even with this cloud, a powerful figure in the Convention. What will he do with his power? It is an open secret that between Mr. Conkling and himself, ever since the Frye debate in the House, there has been hostility, going to the extent of suspending all personal relations. Mr. Blaine evidently feels that in any administration of which Mr. Conkling is the head he would be simply the member from Maine, with a voice as to the Post Office at Augusta and the Custom House at Portland. He could not go into the Cabinet even if these charges were untrue, because a President would be hardly expected to take a personal enemy as a confidential adviser. He would not, as a politician falling in his

aim for power, care to advance any statesman from the East. It happens—if we may repeat another open secret in current political history—that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Washburne have been for years on terms of unusual intimacy. They messed together in their Congress days. In any administration of which Mr. Washburne was chief Mr. Blaine would be the trusted adviser. Then Mr. Washburne is a native of Maine, and his family has large influence in that State. Mr. Blaine must see that in the developments of this preliminary canvass the name of Washburne has grown stronger and stronger, with a silent, hidden, adhering strength. He has many fine qualities for the Presidency—qualities written all over his record as a Congressman and Ambassador. He has been, fortunately, out of the country during an administration which has brought so much ruin upon the fortunes of many of the devoted friends of Grant. Consequently, apart from the question of fitness and looking at it simply as one of availability, there are qualities about Washburne as a candidate which no other possesses.

"What will Blaine do with his strength?" Can he keep it together? Will it fall into disintegration, and will his followers run from one standard to another, caring neither for his person nor his authority, looking on their leader as another Abdul-Aziz, a de-throned sultan under guard in the seraglio and waiting until his captors make up their minds whether to banish or bowstring him? Will the followers of Mr. Blaine as a candidate follow him as an adviser? In either event the canvass assumes a new and important phase. Mr. Blaine, in the canvass as the ally of Washburne, or out of it as another Colfax, gives it a new meaning. The chances of Conkling assume a new strength. He takes Blaine's place as the favorite of the field. Now that the force of Blaine dissolves no other candidate will have the strength of Conkling, and, what is more, it is a growing strength. Instead of losing his pace he seems to grow in freshness and vigor. Although he has nearly two weeks to run, and it is in a season of storms and thunderbolts, he shows no signs of distress. Some speculators think the fall of Blaine means the rise of Bristow. If Blaine falls because he trafficked in subsidy bonds Bristow, as an officer of the leading railway now asking the assistance of Congress, will hardly take his place. More than all, from the very necessity of the case, considering what motives govern Grant and the republican party, the nominee at Cincinnati will not be a man whose election is sought by the enemies of the republican party, and who did not hesitate to imperil the administration of which he was a member for his own ambition. Whatever shape the canvass may take it seems now as if Washburne comes to the front as the "dark horse," supported by the followers of Blaine and challenging the leadership of Conkling. We must be through with this thunderbolt before we see its effects upon the political skies. As they now look everything begins to clear in the direction of Cincinnati, with Conkling ahead and Washburne closing upon him.

The Opening of Jerome Park.

The spring meeting at Jerome Park to-day is as much of an event as the Derby Day in England. We follow the customs of our cousins across the sea with so much exactness that the week which sets England in a flutter about the Derby records the Jerome meeting. Jerome Park has become a landmark in our social life. It fitly commemorates the name of a gentleman who has done as much for the turf in America as Palmerston and the House of "Derby" in Great Britain. Our Park is much more attractive than the Epsom Downs, in this, that one is a park, the other a common. Nor is there any drive in the world more attractive than that from Fifty-ninth street to the Grand Stand. We have the noble avenue as a stately portal—the avenue which even the stupidity and criminality of city rulers cannot ruin, and which is the metropolitan avenue of the cosmopolitan city. We have the Central Park, which in its spring finery of blossom and leafage is as beautiful as a picture, and if the sinister prophet of thunder and rain does not interfere will be one of the sights of the world to-day. We have the new city beyond growing up as our Belgravia, or our Arch of Triumph Quarter, and which, when the milliners, dentists and piano dealers have won their fight over the lower sections, will be a splendid suburb of New York. We have the boulevards, through Westchester county, with all the decorations of lawn and woodland, on one side the Palisades gray and sombre, on the other the spreading waters of the Sound. To crown all we have as the culmination of the drive the finest race track in the world, whether considered as a race ground or a festival scene. The various attractions to sporting men in the horses and the contests are duly set forth in our news columns. But we are glad to feel that the spring meeting opens with so many auguries of success, auguries which, we trust, will be abundantly realized.

MR. BULLOCK IN SELF-DEFENCE.—We print a communication from ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in response to an article which appeared in the HERALD on the occasion of his arrest. That article was meant to be just and considerate, and even Mr. Bullock takes no exception to its tone and spirit. The strong circumstance against him, as we said, was his flight and protracted absence from the State. His explanation partially mitigates the unfavorable presumption founded on that circumstance. We have no more disposition to prejudice his case now than at the time of his arrest. It is a question to be decided by the judicial tribunals of Georgia. We await their action and sincerely hope that Mr. Bullock's character may be fully vindicated. We do not think, however, that his case is helped by imputations of his predecessor and his successor in office.

THE REVOLT AT SING SING is an old story retold. Four desperadoes got away, seized a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, and made good their escape. The same thing was done only a short time ago, and the recurrence of such affairs would imply a fault somewhere in the prison management.

England in Turkey.

In European councils it is indispensable necessary that Turkey should stand by some other strength than her own. No Ottoman "statesman" ever thinks for himself in his consideration of what course it is proper to take in the complications of European politics. He performs a part. He goes through the movements and pronounces the proper sentences at the right time, but some one else has contrived it all beforehand and is ready to prompt him as occasion may require. And as this is the case with cabinet ministers and great officers individually—as each one depends upon an adviser or prompter, supple, cunning and sometimes capable—so the nation collectively seems unable and indisposed to proceed in any particular without the countenance, advice or support of a foreign Power.

It has in various times depended on England, on France, on Austria and on Russia, and the various periods of the history of the nation in recent centuries may be classed as each of these influences was respectively dominant. French and English influence were, of course, dominant in the days of the Crimean war, and in the years that followed that war, until 1870. In that year the scales of the European balance were greatly changed. With France prostrate an alliance of Western Powers for Eastern purposes seemed dead forever, and support from that quarter hopeless; while Germany was dominant and Russia was allied with her. In this juncture the Emperor of Russia repudiated the treaty of Paris, so far as it related to his navy in the Black Sea. Turkey, cut off from her late friends, accepted as kindly as she might the proffered good will of Russia and made sacrifice to it, as the Indians who, having sacrificed vainly to God, proceed to sacrifice to the Devil, for all her fears were on that side. Hence the hold required by Russian influence, which has just been broken by the exclusion of the Sultan and the advance of one amenable to English influence.

Turkey is now very much like an English province, for the degree in which a country whose government is once under foreign influence becomes subject to that influence is progressive. At one period the foreign influence is confined to suggestion and advice, but as calamity comes and is not comprehended by the governors, the influence of the Power that saves increases at every recurrence of danger; and in the present crisis the Power to which the Ministry is forced to turn essentially governs the country and determines its destiny. Thus the Emperor of Russia instructs his Ambassador to appeal for the life of the deposed Sultan, but Queen Victoria lifts her hand and Abdul-Aziz is saved. Fast steamers are prepared to carry despatches out from England, for they cannot be trusted to the wires, and meantime Murad does not issue his proclamation, because he does not know what he must say, and he is not even girded with the sabre, because the conditions must first be properly declared.

Austria and Russia neutralized one another in the settlement of the trouble in Turkey till England slipped in, "jumped their claims," and seized the country by a sort of diplomatic protectorate. But her position does not present a *cassus belli*, and there is no fact in the attitude of Turkey that requires any hostile proceedings from her neighbors which were not required before the change. It is to be supposed, however, that the Powers will press on the new Sultan all the requirements that it was decided to lay before the other, but with what vigor will not be known till after the chancellors of the two Northern Empires and the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin have met at Ems.

It is probable that the crisis will arise on a settlement of the relations of the Sultan and the quasi sovereign princes in the subject and partially subject States. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia will refuse allegiance, perhaps with the open support of Russia; and their independence and the independence of all the country north of the Balkan, with or without war, will be the result. In the many nice points to be negotiated and the many hostile interests to be appeased it will be a wonderful fortune if war is avoided.

Governor Tilden's Chances.

The recent event which is making so great a sensation at Washington and throughout the country will be naturally and justly interpreted by Governor Tilden's friends as favorable to his nomination at St. Louis. Whether this new turn of affairs is also favorable to his election depends on the republican selection of a candidate. Against Mr. Washburne he would have a very slender chance indeed, for Mr. Washburne has the most enviable record of any public man of either party as an unflinching foe of political jobs. It is probable that Mr. Washburne would carry Governor Tilden's own State on the reform issue.

There is a steady drift toward making reform the cardinal question, and this issue should help the democratic party. The fall and disgrace of distinguished republican statesmen and the accumulating proofs that official life has become revoltingly corrupt during the long republican ascendancy is a good reason why there should be a new deal. A party which has abused its power deserves to go out, and it is high time to turn over a new leaf. With a candidate conspicuously identified with reform on the democratic side and a candidate who has taken no marked interest in the subject on the republican side the honest masses would rally around the standard bearer of reform. The fact that Mr. Tilden's motives are aspersed by his personal and political enemies will have little effect so long as no act of dishonesty can be proved against him. The people desire an opportunity to bear their emphatic testimony against corruption in high places. In supporting Mr. Tilden they would not so much vouch for the purity of his motives as attest their indignation against dishonesty in public life. In the vigorous assault on the Tammany Ring in this city there were reasons enough for distrusting prominent members of the Committee of Seventy, but an incensed community cared less for the motives of that committee than for breaking down and destroying a set of notorious thieves. They acted as loyalists would

have acted during the war if an insult had been offered to the national flag. Even if the bearer of the flag had been a person of doubtful loyalty it would have made little difference with citizens who thought it their first duty to stand by the Republic. The people, in this political crisis, desire an opportunity to express their indignant reprobation of official scoundrels. They ask for candidates whose record gives them a title to be considered as representatives of reform. They will not mind small flaws in the character of candidates if they are right on the main issue. Neither party can afford to ignore this popular demand. If the republicans nominate Washburne and the democrats Tilden reform will be safe which ever wins. These mortifying exposures multiply so fast that all other issues are likely to be swallowed up in the paramount question of public purity, and this strong tendency is favorable to the hopes of reform candidates on both sides.

The Stewart Will Contestants.

The presumption in the Stewart will case appears to be that the will which has been admitted to probate will resist the efforts of the contestants to overthrow it. This is founded on the opinion that Mr. Stewart and his shrewd legal adviser and executor, Judge Hilton, would be most unlikely to leave anything undone which would guarantee the fulfillment of the testator's desires regarding the disposal of his property after his death. Those, however, who recall the case of Mr. Spellow, in "David Copperfield," the man who had been framing wills all his life for others and who failed to make one for himself, will admit that such neglect is common enough in all professions. There is undoubtedly a chance, if it is only one in ten thousand, for those who contest the legality of any document which must conform to a number of provisions of law. There is much that may be forgotten in the hurry of events, that may be deferred from day to day, and finally left undone at the time when all lost opportunities are beyond recall. Two main objections are raised against the probate of the will—the first, if prevailing, merely throwing the will back to the condition of an unproved testament, while the second, if sustainable, would destroy the will itself. We certainly do not propose to discuss either of these objections. There may have been no irregularities in the proving of the will, and that Judge Hilton "or some other person unknown" unduly influenced the astute and far-reaching architect of the colossal fortune in dispute seems a bold assertion, to say the least. Now, however, one thing presents itself, which shows what a burden great wealth really is, particularly when employed in the active pursuit of still greater wealth. From a fond and lifelong contemplation of the process of growth in his fortune there is scarcely a doubt that Mr. Stewart could not regard without something of dismay any term to the accumulation of his wealth. It had grown from a single germ that he had planted in his youth, and each year a ring was added to its circumference, and it towered and towered until the forest of fortunes around was dwarfed in the contrast. But the life of a man is shorter than the life of a tree, and in spite of all the axe is laid at the root of both. Mr. Stewart could not outlive his fortune, but he evidently loathed the thought of its being sawed up for planks and shingles to make snuggeries for a thousand that only loved it for the wood that was in it, and not as a monumental growth to glad the eyes in the golden land of Plutus. There is a vagueness in the wording of the will as to the ultimate form that his wealth was to take; but none that we can discover as to who was to control it. Its continuance in the form he left it is understood to be in deference to his last but unwritten desires. With the private transactions that secured that form the public has nothing to do; but the Baileys and Turneys and their lawyers take exception to it all, and it will be curious to watch the fight soon to be in progress between the parties that on one side stand by the stately tree and on the other go for shinglings.

Anti-Tammany to the Front.

The anti-Tammany democrats have issued an address to the people of New York, in which they show very conclusively that the Tammany organization is no better entitled now to public confidence than it was last year, when its candidates were beaten in the city by a heavy majority. The one-man power is exercised in a more despotic manner now than it was then. Democrats who dare to have any opinions of their own are still ground down into the dust or driven from the organization. The reduction of the laborers' wages, which was the work of a Tammany administration, has been followed by raids on the liquor dealers under the direction of a Tammany Mayor and Police Commissioner of his appointment. The democrats of the city have no more voice to-day in the policy or the management of the party than they had when the dictator put forth Mayor Wickham ostentatiously as "my candidate," or when he forbade the party to nominate Judge Hackett as Recorder. Under these circumstances the anti-Tammany democracy remains in the field and claims to be the real democratic party of the city of New York, promising to make the title good next November.

CENTENNIAL BLENDERS AT THE EXHIBITION.

Certain faults of the Exhibition at Philadelphia are described in our correspondence to-day, and they are serious enough to merit the attention of the directors. The difficulty of going from one part of the grounds to another is incident to every large Exhibition of the kind and may not be easily overcome, but the very hot weather yesterday seems to have proved clearly that even the present methods of conveyance within the grounds are insufficient, and that a mistake was made in paying the walks with a composition which the heat is liable to melt. These matters are of great importance to the public. The true interests of the Exhibition are not to be served by bancombe speeches about its grandeur—for every one knows it is grand—nor about American liberty. The Exhibition is a practical affair, and the comfort and convenience of visitors should be one of the first objects of the management.

A Dead Heat for the Oaks.

The "Oaks" is the ladies' day on Epsom Downs, and according to our special cable correspondence from London the race this year was as well attended and as successful as an elegant show as in any former year. The roughness of the Derby Day, which is the great jubilee of all classes, from crown princes to cadgers, from dukes to dog-meat men, is softened and smoothed away on the ladies' day, and the Downs, as our correspondent states, become the scene of an elegant *fete*. This year—for the second time since the Oaks Stakes have been contested for—the race ended in a dead heat, Camellia and Enguerrande—both French horses—coming in nose and nose for the first place, and Merry Duchess next. The former dead heat for the Oaks was in the race of 1859, when Governor and Gildermire made a tie, and Tunstall Maid, coming in next, won the third place, which goes to Merry Duchess this year. Governor and Gildermire afterward ran a deciding heat for first and second places, and Governor was the winner. This year the French fillies divided the first and second prizes, and there was no deciding heat. Last year the race for the Saratoga Cup here resulted in a dead heat between Springbok and Preckness, and in that case also the stakes were divided.

Our special correspondence records a long list of casualties among horses that at one time raised great expectations as to their performances in this favorite race. Ill fortune seems to have been more than usually busy among owners this year—a circumstance that helps the regular bookmakers considerably. As the bookmaker gives odds against everything on the list the more horses that are "scratched" the greater are his profits. On the whole this year it would seem that the "regulars" must have done well enough out of the Epsom meeting.

The Great Run.

While the citizens of New York are quietly pursuing their daily avocations, retiring to rest at their regular hours and rising betimes in the morning; while the HERALD is gathering up the news from all quarters of the globe and setting its enormous machinery to work to lay it before the people with the rising sun, the Great Train, which is to show us how near we are in point of time to the Pacific coast, is speeding on night and day, never pausing and never tiring, on its way across the continent to San Francisco. Our advice to-day are from Cheyenne, and we learn from them that the lightning train is ahead of time; that it is flying through the valley of the Platte at the rate of fifty, and sometimes even sixty miles an hour; that the promised feat is sure to be accomplished, and that the voyagers confidently count on taking their Sunday dinner in the Californian city. Half way across the continent—sixteen hundred and fifty miles—in thirty-nine hours is no child's play, even for the iron horse. But we must not forget that the best part of the journey is passed, that the worst part has yet to come. Nevertheless, we wish the train good speed and its living freight such a Sunday dinner as San Francisco so well knows how to furnish.

The London Times has unearthed the "Great Unknown," about whose nomination for the Presidency all the States have been so much exercised. The National Prohibition Convention, we are told on that authority, has nominated Green, Clay and Smith for President, and George T. Stewart for Vice President of the United States. The London Times does not favor us with a prediction as to the ultimate fate of the candidates.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Taft writes shorthand.
Carlyle's clay pipes are made in Scotland.
Ole Bull will visit this country in the fall.
Ben Hill says:—"The currency question is subordinate."
The Saturday Review criticizes Lowell for using intelligent English.
At Epsom, Ala., is a piece of embroidery 118 years old, owned by Mr. Cleveland.
Goldro's 8. Orth once defeated Speaker Kerr for Congress in a democratic district.
Congressman Pierce, of Boston, who is so tired of Congress that he will not run again, is a manufacturer.
Mulligan, who went for Blaine, is a clear headed Yankee, and he is treasurer of the Globe Theatre, Boston.
A Patterson, N. J., witness recently said:—"Half the machinery in this city is not worth in the market the price of scrap."
The ice on the Chelsea rink, England, continues as clear and dry as any ice was ever seen on a clear winter morning.
In the Quakers (socialists) Community it is said that the remedy for diphtheria is tea and prayer. This is blowing hot and cold.
Murat Halstead has a cream-colored gaiter, and a set of devil crabs with a fork while he reads the HERALD from his left hand.
In Statesville, N. C., is a minister who has been in business seven years. He has married eighty-five couples for less than \$50.
John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile (Ala.) Register, has become less prominent than he was as a candidate for United States Senator.
Danbury News:—"The rural piano is frantically writhing beneath the loath of the amateur, as the open windows breathe protest."
James Montgomery Bailey, "The Danbury News Man," will lecture this fall. Among American humorists he is by all odds the best writer.
It is claimed on fair authority that John Morrissey, having dined the Kentucky democrats for Tilden, did not care to go to Missouri for the fight.
Senator Edmunds is one of the leading lawyers of the Senate. He has been in politics for a quarter of a century. He is dignified, and he wears a blue coat.
The widow of General Stonewall Jackson is in Alabama, visiting her brother, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Selma, a Presbyterian. Her daughter is with her.
Sixteen hundred young women of Cleveland are pledged not to associate with young men of tipping habits. They feel lonely, and say that girls' company is no good.
Elkins, the good fellow who is trying to get New Mexico into the number of States, is an Ohio man, thirty-five years old, but he received his training in Missouri.
The Hon. William A. Wheeler, who is much talked of as the "dark horse" on the republican side, is within two years of sixty. Murat Halstead says that he is too well known to be unknown.
Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is forty years old. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, but was an Iowa lawyer and politician. He was one of Sherman's cavalrymen, and became a carpet-bagger and "good fellow."
Theory doesn't always accord with practice. An inspection of the rolls of the New York Custom House shows that fifteen appointments in that institution have been made since the year 1860 at the instance of George William Curtis, champion of the civil service system. On the other hand, not a single appointment has been procured, directly or indirectly, during this time by Senator Conkling, notwithstanding his recognized *ex officio* privileges in this respect.